

{NO. 24.

edge by frank inquiry of the exped-
ient, they choose to hobble on, to their

you detain and that of all concerned. A Henry, an Olmsted, or a Stillman will be glad to receive suggestions from mechanical experience, which would be spared by many a tyro in practical science.

If, then, the view we have taken be correct, should not more attention be paid to the proper mode of teaching this branch of school study? Should not a small portion, at least, of the time and attention of educational conventions and teachers' institutes be devoted to practical illustrations of Natural Science? We are taught how to teach Music and Oratory, Geography, Drawing, &c.; and why not philosophy and Chemistry? We trust these suggestions will receive a due consideration.

S. W. A.

Items of the Day.

New State Constitution of Deseret.

The Deseret News, of April 4, publishes the New State Constitution which was recently adopted in the Territory. The following is a synopsis:

The first article of the new constitution is as follows:

All that part of the territory of the U. States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows: On the West by the State of California, on the North by the Territory of Oregon, on the East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the South by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed into a free and sovereign State, and named Deseret.

Article 2 guarantees to the people of the new State the enjoyment of the usual rights and privileges of freedom, as provided by the constitution of the United States.

The powers of government of the State of Deseret are divided into three distinct departments, viz: legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are to be elected by the people.

The session of the General Assembly will be annual until otherwise provided by legislative enactment.

The members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen biennially by the qualified electors of their respective districts, whose term of office will continue two years from the day of their election.

Senators will be chosen in the same manner as the representatives, whose term of office will continue four years from the day of their election.

No person can be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free white male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State one year preceding the time of the election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

The General Assembly will have power to prescribe the number, and make the appointment of Senators and Representatives; but the number of Senators cannot be less than one third nor more than one half of the Representatives.

Each member of the General Assembly is privileged from civil arrest during any session, and in going to and returning from the same.

The members of the General Assembly will take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of Deseret, which may be administered by each other, or by any person qualified to administer oaths.

Any person of the State who may hereafter be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the act, is disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of the State.

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General, are elected by the General Assembly for the term of four years.

The Supreme Judges (a Chief Justice and two Associates) are elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years after the first election under the constitution.

The Judges of the District Courts are elected for two years by the electors of their respective districts.

The first general election of the State officers and of Representatives to Congress under the new constitution, will be appointed by proclamation of the acting Governor of the Territory.

Any amendments to the constitution are to be submitted to, and decided by, a direct vote of the people.

At the first election after this constitution takes effect, the voters of the State will elect the same number of Senators and Representatives as are now elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and according to the present appointment.

The present organization, laws, and everything pertaining to the Territorial Government of Utah, remain in full force and virtue in law until superseded by the action of the State Government under the provisions of the constitution.

Hickory Stick Presentation.

PENNSYLVANIA, June 6.—After adjournment of the Democratic Convention to-day, the Missouri delegation waited on the ill-

ness delegation, when Mr. Shields, of Missouri, presented the Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, with a hickory stick, sent him as a gift from Gen. Springfield, of Kansas.

China and the United States.—Reception and Speech of the New American Minister.

CANTON, March 15, 1856.—The United States Plenipotentiary, Hon. Peter Parker, arrived at Canton this afternoon, (March 15th), and was greeted very cordially by his old friends and acquaintances among the missionaries and merchants of the place. They met him at the office of the American Consul, to whom he made an introductory address. Though the address was short, yet we could not undertake to give it verbatim; but believe it was in its spirit and tone very satisfactory to the members of the community present. He alluded to the devotion of his best energies for the accomplishment of the high trust he has undertaken in this service of his country and for the good of the community; that whatever he had acquired of ability by experience with the people of this country should be devoted to this interest.

In alluding to the policy of the government from which he had received his charge, he said it was to retain what had been acquired, and to make advances in the enlargement of intercourse with China as far as practicable, and that the policy marked out by his own government was cordially corroborated by the other two great powers—England and France—which have treaties with China. That he should endeavor to maintain a mild but firm course of policy with this government, which, he thought, would be the best, both for his own government and China too; should exhaust argument before resorting to more convincing measures. But, he said, the views of the President, with whom he had had personal intercourse, were cordially concurred in by the Secretaries, both of State and the Navy, would be sustained by the Navy stationed in these waters. Without this backing he indicated that other arguments often proved unconvincing, or at least unavailing, with Chinese mandarins. [I guess he has had experience in that line.] He alluded to the improvement of the treaty in July next, the end of the first twelve years, and invited suggestions. He also alluded to improvements that he thought desirable in China, for the promotion of commerce.

He alluded to the revolution that has been going on these five or six years in the country, the headquarters of which are located at Nanking, and said he knew not what would be the result; but that his official intercourse would be with the old Imperial Government. He said that the time for trifling was past; that a new, earnest and conscientious course of policy, which he believed would be for the good of China as well as the governments having intercourse with China, would be firmly pursued. At this declaration there was a general clapping of hands indicative of approval. We drank his health, some with water, others with wine, or something stronger; and took our departure. This ought to be a most successful mission, having to-day, at the start a missionary plenipotentiary, a missionary secretary, and a missionary reporter—all present!—N. Y. Evening Post.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 4.—The Cunard steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the 14th ultimo, arrived at this port this evening.

The news by this arrival is unimportant. The New British loan had all been taken at 93 per cent. The excitement on the Italian question still continued.

The British Ministry had again triumphed on a motion made in the House of Lords by Lord Colcher to censure the Peace. Plenipotentiaries for abandoning the maritime law touching neutrals—Lord Clarendon defended the Plenipotentiaries, contending that they only gave up a principle no longer possible to maintain, quoting Mr. May's letter on the subject as able and dignified. The motion was lost by a majority of fifty-four.

Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention to ask the question whether the Government intended to interfere between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Times thinks that England and the U. States must combine for the adjustment of Central American affairs, and also suggests the Emperor of Russia as umpire for the United States on the Mosquito Coast question.

The Danish proposition in relation to the Sound dues, to which Russia, Oldenburg and Sweden have agreed, has been published. Denmark will renounce the Sound Dues for thirty-five millions of rix dollars, and all maritime Powers must first assent, Denmark reserving the right to treat separately with them. Denmark demands security for the money.

THE MARKETS.—Cotton somewhat lower; breadstuffs had slightly declined. Consols closed at 94 1/4.

TEXAS DEBT.—Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury issued over two hundred warrants, for the payment of the Texas creditors, amounting to over \$2,732,666 20. The payments will be continued without intermission as fast as the proofs are

filed and examined, and passed by the auditor of the accounts.—Washington Observer.

INAUGURAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

—We have advices from Liberia to the 2nd of April. President Benson had delivered a lengthy inaugural address. He denies that the civil convulsions which periodically occur in Hayti are to be taken as proofs of the incapacity of the colored population for self-government. He says that what Hayti wants is the blessing of that grace which he asserts flows from the seed of the Protestant faith. Without this he contends that the confederacy of the United States would want its first principle of adhesion. The aboriginal Africans, he says, enjoyed all the elements which constitute and raise up a free nation and that a Christian republic reared on that soil will show forth the perfection of human rule. Industrial encouragement, popular education, and the observance of national good faith are to be fostered and enforced during Mr. Benson's rule. The ex-President cautions the people against private bickering and sordid motives in their dealings with each other, and adjures them to raise their ideas to the standard of a lofty patriotism and wide spread philanthropy.

Germantown Masonic Institute.

The anniversary exercises of the Germantown Masonic Institute, came off on Wednesday, the 28th ult. We learn that the institution has enjoyed a very prosperous session, and that the closing exercises were of an interesting character.—The anniversary address before the two societies delivered by Col. A. J. Steadman, is spoken of in high terms. From the order of exercises we note the following as the speakers of the occasion: The President, Saml. R. Dance, Prince Edward, Va.; Disunion, Ira M. Lynch, Yackin Co.; Permanence of Literary Fame, Wm. Ellis, Davis Co.; Patrick Henry, James W. Hall, Halifax, Co. Va.; Let Americans rule America, John M. Waddill, Pittsylvania Co., Va.; Our country and its Patrons, John W. Shelton, Henry Co., Va.; Despotism, James S. Hill, Stokes Co.; All is not Gold that Glitters, B. J. Perry, Kershaw Dist., S. C.; The Scholar's Hope, Drury A. Blair, Pittsylvania Co., Va.; All that is Fair must Fade, Andrew J. Boyd, Hermitage. Anniversary Address before the Pythagorean and Adelphean Societies, by Col. A. J. Steadman, of Pittsboro', N. C.—Dan. Register.

Another New State—Deseret.

The good people of the Salt Lake country have held a convention and adopted a constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, to be called Deseret. The constitution is brief and simple. It tolerates all religions, is silent on the subject of slavery, and says not a word about how many wives a man may have. Messengers have been sent to Washington to lay the application before Congress. Every form has been observed in the preliminaries—the whole people of the territory have ratified the constitution; and on the outside there is no good for exception. But beneath the surface is that horrible moral and social pest—polygamy. It is difficult to say what should be done. Congress has no right to dictate the domestic laws of any State; but it has the right to refuse to admit a territory into the Union as a State. It will be a terrible disgrace to the Union to have a State, tolerating and encouraging polygamy; but it may be, that is the best means of reforming that deluded people. This comes of conquest and the admittance of all the offshoots of Europe into our country. Rick. Whip.

Whig Meeting.

The Old Line Whigs of Cumberland held a meeting in the town hall on Wednesday last. Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair and P. M. Hale, Esq., acted as Secretary. We were not present; but we understand that Mr. Banks delivered a very good speech; and that the meeting went off well. We are sorry the crowded State of our columns precludes the publication of the entire proceedings as we find them in the Observer of Thursday evening.

They deem it important that the Whig party should be represented in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th of July. They express an anxiety to maintain the organization of the party; cordially approve the address and adopt the platform of principle issued by the Whigs of Kentucky on the 12th of April, 1856; express a desire to act unitedly in the coming campaign, and therefore abstain from any expression of opinion at this time; and finally appoint a committee of 15 to correspond with Whig in other counties &c.—The respectability of our candidates and the conservatism of our principles, will, we have no doubt, secure the aid of the Old Line Whigs for the campaign, though they still preserve their party organization.—Fay. Argus.

An uncle marrying his niece by dispensation of the Pope, is one of incidents mentioned in the Florence letter of the Newark Advertiser. The brother of the Grand Duchess married the daughter of

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.—We find in the Abingdon Virginian, an account of the recent contests for prize medals, and the commencement exercises at this institution of learning. There were seven contestants for the Robertson prize medals, viz: Alfred S. Franklin, Ga.; John P. Sheffey, John Y. Thomas, Marion, Va.; Wm. T. Morgan, Lee county, Va.; Thos. W. Hayes, Ga.; J. M. Sharpe, N. C.; J. Powell Sharpe, Amherst Va.; Thos. A. Humes, Abingdon, Va.; Ignatius E. Shumate, Loudoun, Va. The following young gentlemen, composing the graduating class, received the degree of A. B.: John L. Buchanan, Smythe, Va.; Alfred S. Franklin, Ga.; Thos. W. Hayes, Ga.; Wm. T. Morgan, Lee county, Va.; Jas. W. Thompson, Mississippi.—The address before the Callopiean and Hermesian Societies, was delivered by Rev. Leonidas Rosser, of Norfolk. At the conclusion of Mr. Rosser's address, the Byars Medal was awarded to Rev. J. M. Sharpe, of Fredell county, N. C. for proficiency in the Sciences. The MeDaniel and Peters Medals were both awarded to J. L. Buchanan, of Smyth, for excellence in Greek and Latin, by Walter Preston, Esq. Abingdon; and the Robertson prize Medal to Mr. Ignatius E. Shumate, of Loudoun. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Thaddeus P. Thomas, Geo. W. McClanahan, Wm. C. Dodd, J. P. Kelly, Elbert D. Willett; and the honorary degree of A. M. upon Archibald C. Allen.

FOR THE TIMES. BANKING PROFITS.

Messrs. Editors:—Below I have condensed from several sources, the profits of Banking both in the United States and in Europe, which I hope you will be kind enough to publish, for the benefit of those desiring information on the subject.

By turning to the 638 page of the Banker's magazine for Feb., 1856, the reader will find that the Banks of Wales declared the following dividends, and then had a surplus to carry to their respective profit and loss accounts:

Banks of Wales,	10 pr. ct.	Surplus profits.
Commercial Bank,	20 "	\$81,944 1/8
Bank of Wales,	20 "	84,253 05
Banks of Australasia,	20 "	800,892 19
Union Bank,	32 "	215,836 11
John Bank Stock,	10 "	14,653 07
London Chartered Bank,	6 "	9,477 11

We have not seen the Annual Report of the Banks of France for the past year—but we find a reliable summary of the items in the letter of the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of February 14, 1856; the first paragraph of which we subjoin.

The great event of the week in the financial world has been the publication of the report of the Bank of France for 1855, by M. d'Areogot, the Governor. The statement is a very remarkable one; and when I have mentioned a few of its leading incidents, you will scarcely feel surprised that its effects, coupled with a declaration of dividends amounting to two hundred francs per one thousand francs share, or twenty per cent. per annum, should have been to send up bank shares 205 francs at a bound (quoted at 3495 francs.) The commercial business of the Banks of France has certainly, within the last few years, and especially during the one just elapsed, assumed proportions of the most universal magnitude—proportions which under any circumstance would be remarkable, but which are still more so, when it is recollected that the capital of the Bank of France amounts to no larger a sum than ninety-one millions; scarcely more than one-fourth of the capital of the Bank of England, and greatly below that of the Bank of Vienna, and the leading capitals of Europe. The report, indeed, of M. d'Areogot seems to go far towards corroborating an opinion I recently transmitted to you on high authority, that the French Nation was preparing to launch itself into an era of commercial activity and enterprise such as it has never before entered upon; and that the conclusion of peace was alone wanting to turn the whole face of society, en masse, from its old traditions of glory and of war, to the more fertile lucubrations of commerce and industry.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

The slavery discussion before this body was continued on the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. The debate was able and highly interesting, but conducted in a spirit of great forbearance and good will.

The Rev. Henry Slicer, of the Baltimore Conference, argued that God permitted slavery among the Jews and that we had high examples of slave holders, both in ancient and modern times; the Patriarch, Abraham, Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson had all held slaves. He called on any man who could find any injunction in the New Testament against slavery to point it out.

He then went on to show his anti-slavery friends that the country was not entirely overrun yet, and not likely to have its liberties swallowed up by this slave power.—He proceeded to show by comparisons of the census, that the proportion of the slave population to the free was not so great now as at former periods.

(A voice, "That's the European emigration.") Mr. Slicer sternly and impatiently turning to the point whence the interruption came, "Do you want to make a speech?"

Mr. Slicer's time having expired, he was, by a vote, permitted to go on, and spoke till the adjournment.

This was on the 28th, when the Rev. Alex. Stevens, of the National Magazine, Dr. McClintock and others spoke. On the 29th, Dr. McClintock continued his speech. He declared himself an anti-slavery and a progressive man. The mind of the world was reeling under certain great problems; slavery was one of these—the relation between capital and labor was another. On this last his mind was made up. He believed the present relations between capital and labor were wrong—so far as to amount to a moral wrong, yet he did not feel it his duty to denounce them.

The brethren of the Baltimore Confer-

This Bank went into operation in September; the profits have consequently accreted from that time. And as a large amount of stock was paid in before the Bank commenced operations, on which the dividend is allowed, it is evident the Bank must have done a good business—which fact speaks well for its Director.

"The Bank of Wadesborough" has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the past six months; and it has, besides, been able to carry near 3 per cent. to reserved profits. Its new Banking House is nearly finished."—Fay. Obs.

"The Annual Report of the President of the Commercial Bank showed a highly profitable year's business; the Bank having declared two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. each. The contingent fund, including the profits of the last 3 months, are now equal to 22 1/2 per cent. net."—W. H. H.

Thus it will be seen, that while the community is oppressed, the Banks flourish. Last year the profits of the Commercial Bank were 18 per cent.; and this year it divides 10 per cent., among the stockholders, and increases its reserved fund to 22 1/2 per cent. The Wadesborough Bank has made, for the last 6 months, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, upon its capital, clear of all expenses.

It is evident from these figures that if North Carolina had three or four millions invested in one or more Banks, if they did half as well as any one of the above, the State would be able in a very short time, to rid herself of debt, and reduce the taxes to the old Standard. ACTION.

From Panama.

The private advices received by the Panama Rail Road Company, we learn from the Journal of Commerce, report that the arrival of the United States frigate S. Mary's at Panama, and the determined attitude assumed by her commander Capt. BAILEY, had produced a most salutary effect, both in intimidating the native population from the commission of any further outrage, and restoring a feeling of security and confidence amongst the American inhabitants and passengers.—Mr. CENTER, the Superintendent of the Panama Rail Road, at present in New York for a few days—was an eye-witness of the recent riots at Panama. In his opinion there is not the least doubt but that the outrage was premeditated on the part of the negroes, and some of the Panamanians; and he gives as a reason for this belief, that in less than five minutes after the original squabble commenced between the American passengers and the fruit-seller about the price of a water-melon, and the people called on "to go and kill the Americans." Mr. CENTER believes that the massacre which ensued would not have taken place, on the contrary, that all bloodshed would have been spared, had the Governor, Mr. FABRICA, and the police authorities, shown more firmness in endeavoring to restore order and arrest the rioters, and prevented an attack on the freight house, where the American passengers were congregated, and shot down without the possibility of defending themselves. Mr. CENTER believes that the motive of the rioters was made up of revenge for fancied wrongs, and a thirst for plunder; the latter probably more than the former.

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The brethren of the Baltimore Confer-

ence told them it would destroy the work of the Lord in their field to pass this report, and unless it could be shown that the interests of the Church North required the sacrifice of that Conference, he would not vote for it. He loved the Baltimore Conference, and he did not believe its sacrifice called for; should therefore vote against the report.

Asbury Lowrey then obtained the floor, but clamors for the question continually interrupted him. He could not proceed amidst the confusion, and finally agreed to yield the floor if the Conference would come to a vote.

The vote was then taken on the first resolution, which proposed to alter the clause in the Discipline which forbids the buying and selling of human beings as property into "buying, selling and holding human beings."

The resolution was lost by a vote of ayes 121, nays 94, (less than two-thirds, which is required for an alteration of the Discipline.)

A number of members voted under protest.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, Dr. Raymond moved to take up the second resolution, which provides for an alteration of the chapter on slavery in the Discipline, and which had been laid on the table.

Dr. Kennaday and Dr. Durbin both strongly opposed taking it up. They wanted the whole matter left where it was. An attempt was, however, made to press the vote, and great excitement prevailed in consequence.

The question was still under agitation when the cars left.

Among the petitions presented was one by the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of Baltimore, from the Baltimore city station, that the next session of the next General Conference be held in the Baltimore city station.

Spain and Mexico.

The difficulty between Spain and Mexico is said to be serious, but we scarcely credit it. The amount claimed by Spain as losses incurred by Spanish subjects during the struggle of Mexico for independence is six millions. Mexico has called for revision of these claims, urging that some of them are fraudulent. Spain refused this demand, and Mexico endeavored to enforce it by compelling the claimants to deposit their titles with available security for the amounts already paid thereon, threatening to confiscate the property of the Spanish holders should they refuse to do so, and actually carrying out the threat in several cases. This is resented by Spain, and a squadron has been despatched to Vera Cruz to back its complaints. The task to be executed by this squadron, embracing nine or ten vessels, comprising in all one hundred and sixty guns, is variously stated. By some a bombardment of Vera Cruz is predicted, whilst others assert a blockade only will be attempted. A new Spanish Minister accompanies the squadron, which left Havana on the 23d ultimo.

A SPLENDID BRIDAL CAKE.—The bridal cake made for the occasion of the marriage of Col. Sam. Colt, which is to take place on Thursday of this week, is a splendid specimen of the confectioner's skill. There are three of the cakes, which are about three feet in height and some five feet in circumference. They are elaborately ornamented with "frosted," and bear Col. Colt's coat of arms on the top—consisting of a number of colts, rampant, with other devices. In the depression upon the centre of the top is a large colt, in sugar, and in the front and rear of this a pistol. The top of the cake is surrounded by lattice-work, surmounted by eagles holding a bridal wreath.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

From Kingsville to Wilmington.

For the benefit of travelers Northward this summer, Messrs. Editors, let me relate my adventure on this much recommended route.

I left here Monday, May 19th, took the night train from Kingsville; just at the train stopped, the conductor and engineer disappeared—the passengers were left uninformed of the cause of the delay or of the course to be pursued, until a gang of hands arrived, who told us that a fresher in Black River had washed away the embankment and loosened the trestlework, and that we must walk to meet the down train.

We did so; some, after crossing the break, kindled a fire and remained by the roadside, others walked on to the nearest depot. Those who remained, saw, when the down train arrived that the lamp in front of the locomotive was not lighted.

This had not then become important, as the engine had been upon the day train. But when at 10 o'clock at night we left Sumterville depot without a light in front, I remonstrated respectfully with the conductor, and received the pithy answer, "You attend to your duties, sir, and I'll attend to mine," which, accordingly, he proceeded not to do. We were out of time; the road was in a dangerous condition; we were running at night without a signal light, and a respectful remonstrance was met with that insolence.

Fortunately for us, we came, after a few miles, upon another break, and being thus

hemmed in, had to spend the night in the car. Again the conductor disappeared, and, as I have since been informed, that there were comfortable houses in that immediate neighborhood, there can be no doubt that he had a pleasant night's rest out of the rails. In the morning, when the most serious break had to be crossed, no help was provided for anything but the removal of the baggage. Those who had children to care for must carry them or tax the muscles and kindness of the passengers; and I saw invalid ladies sitting on the track over the water, having grown giddy and faint in the effort to cross. Our efficient and gentlemanly conductor again was nowhere.

But when, a few hours afterwards, and (I think) before we had breakfasted, a negro woman brought a quantity of strawberries to sell, his energies awoke within him. In the face of the passenger who tried to buy some to refresh his weary family, he carried them off, doubtless, to sell at some more Northern point, remarking, with a bow, "you are too late, sir!"

Thus precisely did he reverse the King's account of Sheridan, for he was always in the way and always out of the way.

And it may be well to remind our traveling friends that there is now another route to the North, in which I have no other interest than the expectation of being civilly treated and carefully conveyed by Charlotte and Raleigh, with as good hotels, far pleasanter country and better manners. Let us visit our Northern friends. Charleston Mercury.

Message of the Governor of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—Gov. Metcalf sent his annual message to the Legislature to-day. About one-third of the document is devoted to national affairs, principally the slavery question. The Governor denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrage and the assault on Senator Sumner, and attributes the uniform access of the slave power to their unanimity on that subject, their constant threats of withdrawing from the Union, as well as to the compactness of their party ties.

CAPE FEAR TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to state, that a Temperance Society, with the above title, was organized in Orange street Baptist Church, on Monday evening last, after the adoption of a preamble and resolutions as a platform of the principles by which the members are to be governed. The Association will meet weekly until further notice.

The officers are:—F. C. Singletary, President; W. M. Eberwood, 1st Vice-President; John Griffith, 2d do; Isaac Northrop, 3d do; A. Paul Repton, Treasurer.—W. H. Herald.

FOR THE TIMES. Messrs. Ogham, Cole & Albright.

The Committee of Arrangements in relation to the celebration of the completion of the N. C. Rail Road, have had the same under their consideration, and for various reasons unnecessary to mention here, but well understood in this community have agreed to discontinue the celebration entirely. COMMITTEE.

DEEP RIVER.—In the House of Representatives, on Friday of last week, on motion of Mr. Winslow, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the House a copy of the report of Briget Major T. T. S. Laidley, commandant of the North Carolina Arsenal, on the timber and iron and mineral resources of the Deep River country in North Carolina.

This is a move in the right direction, and we trust something good may come of it.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—On Monday evening 2d inst. Mr. Newkirk, vice president of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon the following named ladies: Esther C. Williams, of Ohio; Sarah H. Young, of Mass.; Ellen J. Miller, of Philadelphia; Mary M. Holloway, of Ind. and Elizabeth Calvin, of Pa.

A RAFT INDEED.—A modern traveler in Germany gives a description of one of the immense rafts which occasionally descend the Rhine. He says: "It was nine hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide, on which was built a village for the accommodation of the boatmen and the passengers, consisting of about one thousand persons. There were cattle, hogs and other animals on board; and also a shop where the passengers could obtain every necessary article."

FATAL AFFRAY.—A quarrel occurred in Washington on Tuesday between two men, when one drew a pistol, and the other dealt him a blow on the side of the neck with his fist, killing him instantly. The man killed was a native of Ireland; the other, a citizen of Washington, a stone-mason by trade, and named Ellis.

PRESENTATION.—At the close of the Examination of Raleigh Female Seminary, on Wednesday, Miss Cook, on behalf of her class mates, presented Rev. W. H. Christian with a silver butter dish and knife, as a token of the regard in which he is held by his pupils. This incident was accompanied by "words fitly spoken."

Ad.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

W. B. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

High School.

Our citizens will see by an advertisement in this paper, that the Trustees of the Greensboro' High School have secured the services of Jas. D. Campbell, Esq., as Principal, a gentleman of long experience in teaching, and in every way well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him. The exercises of the next session will commence on the 14th July.

The Nominees.

The Democratic party has nominated for President, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and for Vice President J. C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. Mr. Buchanan is well known to the country, having long been in public life and having filled many important stations in the government as its representative, both at home and abroad. In all which relations, he has commended himself to his country as well as to foreign governments, as a man of eminent ability; and his large and varied experience presage that if elected to the high office for which he is nominated, the government will be ably administered.

Mr. Breckenridge, the nominee for Vice President, has made his mark and has a wide-spread reputation as a man of distinguished ability.

We see in these nominations evidence in the people, of a returning sense of the propriety and necessity of the ancient principles that used to govern them in selecting candidates for office, viz: ability, experience and worth. The doctrine of measures, not men, we hope, is well exploded, and the true doctrine of men as well as measures is once more in the ascendant. The folly of attaching so much importance to measures and so little to men, as though measures could be carried out without men of ability, experience and worth to do it, has become apparent, and the people see and feel the curse of electing to office men, simply because they are in favor of certain principles without the power and influence to carry them out.

The American party with Fillmore as its candidate, can point to him with pride and pleasure. The Democratic party with Buchanan can do the same; and now the people are called upon to vote for the one or the other as they may think the interest of the country will best be served.

With such men in the field, there will be no necessity to descend to the miserable personalities and detraction that usually characterize Presidential campaigns; but principles a legitimate theme of discussion at all times, we hope will now employ the tongues, pens, heads and hearts of the people.

Valuable New Invention.

We write this notice with a newly invented Ink, which was presented to us by the inventor, W. C. Porter, Druggist of this place. The advantages of this Ink over all other inks in use, are first its indestructibility, not suffering from the effects of acids, which will entirely erase all signs of other inks. Second, its cheapness of production, enabling the manufacturer to sell it much cheaper than any now in use. We would invite the attention of the public to this Ink, and ask a careful test.

Severe Hail Storm.

The northern portion of this county was visited on last Monday with the most wonderful hail storm of which we ever heard. Anselm Reid, Esq., a prominent citizen of that part of the county, said to us that it had destroyed at least half of his wheat, killed part of his stock and fowls and broke nearly one hundred window lights. Some of the stones measured nine inches round.

We did not learn further particulars nor over what extent of country the storm passed.

PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—A book of subscription for the purchase of Mount Vernon has been placed in the Hall of Independence, Philadelphia, and the Superintendent has been authorized to receive contributions. Mayor Vaux has headed the list with the sum of \$50.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We gave last week the proceedings of June 2, the first day of the Convention. Below will be found in a condensed form, the full proceedings of each day following, giving the platform and result of the Ballotings.

We learn that Mr. Avery is the chairman and organ to cast the vote of the North Carolina delegation; Mr. Ashe is on the committee on resolutions; Mr. Heath is on the committee on credentials; and Mr. Gordon is on the committee on organization. The committee on resolutions is composed of one delegate from each State.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Convention was called to order at half past 10 o'clock. John L. Dawson of Pa., reported on the permanent organization of the Convention. For President, John Ward of Georgia. For Vice Presidents, one from each State except New York. Thirty-one Secretaries were also recommended. The announcement was received with applause. The committee also recommended the adoption of the rules of the last Democratic National Convention.

The report was unanimously adopted. The President of the Convention, on taking the Chair, made an appropriate and well-timed address.

The committee on credentials reported in favor of admitting the anti-Benton delegates from Missouri. A motion to admit the delegates from the District of Columbia to seats on the floor excited some debate and was laid on the table. Several resolutions were offered proposing the admission of outsiders; but they were laid on the table.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—The Convention met at half past 10 o'clock. The committee reported the following

PLATFORM.

The Baltimore platform of 1852 is reaffirmed, and the following added:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American democracy should clearly define its relations thereto: therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminence in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious opinion, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate, with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of, all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, Finally, That, in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring citizenship of our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the Constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great progressive people.

First, Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever; that the time has come when the people of the United States should declare themselves in favor of free seas, of progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

Secondly, Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; that their bearing and import should admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unflinching rigidity.

Thirdly, Resolved, That a great highway of Nature, as well as the ascent of those States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has been marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people; that this result should be secured by the timely and efficient control which we have a right to claim over it; that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress, nor should we allow any interference with the relations which it may suit our policy to establish with the governments of States within whose dominion it lies; that we can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly, Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly, Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico; to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised upon the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people, our western valleys, and the Union at large.

Mr. Macklin of Pa., moved the adoption of the platform and resolutions. Mr. Eustace Conway of Va., asked a division of the question. Mr. Butler of Mass., moved the previous question. Mr. Garnett of Va., demanded a division of the question. He objected to the introduction of any new doctrine. The previous question was sustained. A vote by States was called for which was agreed to. The vote was unanimous on all the resolutions except the last five; these however were passed with large majorities.

The following supplementary resolution reported by the committee was also adopted, 205 to 84.

Resolved, That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of safe and speedy communication by military postal roads through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly all constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock.

Two reports were submitted by the committee on credentials, relative to the contested case of the New York delegations. The majority report was rejected; and the minority report, dividing the delegation equally between the Hards and Softs, adopted.

An informal ballot for a candidate for President, gave Pierce 127, Buchanan 95, scattering 70. The Convention then proceeded to ballot formally, with the following result:

Buchanan. Pierce. Douglas. Cass.
1st Ballot, 135 122 33 6
2d " 139 119 34 6
3d " 139 119 34 6
4th " 141 119 30 6
5th " 140 119 31 6
6th " 135 107 28 6
7th " 143 89 58 6
8th " 147 87 66 6
9th " 140 87 66 6
10th " 150 80 63 6
11th " 147 80 63 6
12th " 148 79 63 6
13th " 150 77 63 6
14th " 152 75 63 6

* These half votes result from the division of the New York vote, (Hards and Softs), as previously explained.

No candidate having received two-thirds of the whole number of votes, the Convention adjourned to next day.

JUNE 6.—On the 15th ballot Buchanan received 168, Pierce 34, Douglas 118, Cass 54. Mr. Pierce was then withdrawn by the N. Hampshire delegation. On the 16th ballot Buchanan received 168, Douglas 121, Cass 6—Mr. Buchanan lacking 25 of a two-third vote. On the 17th ballot Buchanan received 206 votes, thus giving him a unanimous nomination.

The first ballot in the Convention for Vice President resulted as follows: Breckenridge, of Ky., 55; Quitman 59; Boyd 33; Fitzpatrick 11; Brown 29; Herchel Johnson 31; Rusk 2; Bayard 31; Polk 57; Dobbin 13.

The second ballot was unanimous for Hon J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

Fire in the Louisiana Penitentiary.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—The eastern wing of the Louisiana Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, has been destroyed by fire.

Loss \$200,000. During the conflagration, nine prisoners effected their escape.

Public Execution.

On Friday last our town was thronged with young and old of all sexes and colors, many of whom had come a great distance, to witness the execution of Peter Johnson, who, you will remember, was convicted of the murder of Yancey Bartlett Diamond. To say the crowd was large would convey a poor idea of its magnitude—the majority of which seemed impatient for the hour of execution to arrive. Long before the appointed time numbers might have been seen going to the place of execution, which was about three-fourths of a mile from the Courthouse.

Between the hours of 12 and 1, the Guard paraded out to "the roll of the drum," which, although it looked more like a general parade than a funeral procession, announced the time for repairing to the gallows. The martial music and hilarious wildness of the multitude, as they hurried on ahead and after the culprit, all combined to make those less cautious sad, and those whose finer feelings had never been awakened, if it were possible, still more careless. The doomed man persisted in walking to the gallows. He walked with a firm and steady step, and, upon reaching the place of execution mounted the wagon with little trepidation. We think the crowd was larger than ever assembled on a similar occasion in Greensboro,—solely drawn thither, we suppose, by the natural curiosity of selfish man, more than to exult over the exit of a fellow-being from time to an unknown eternity.

The Sheriff then requested if there were any ministers present they would please make it known as the prisoner wished some one to pray for him.—One minister at length came forward and conversed with him. The prisoner then arose and in a clear voice gave a short history of his trial from that held at the inquest to the last one he had in this place last fall—the murder having been committed in Rockingham county during the Christmas holidays of 1855. He firmly denied the murder to the last, and based his conviction upon the falsehoods sworn to by several of the witnesses. After he had concluded his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Roberts prayed fervently and affectionately for the prisoner.

When the prisoner arose for the Sheriff to adjust the rope, he exhibited a small flask containing ardent spirits, and gave an impressive warning against its use. He said that notwithstanding he then drank to drown momentary sorrow, yet, were he again at liberty, nothing could induce him to ever allow it in his house. He looked upon it as man's greatest enemy, and told them it had brought him to his present condition, and warned them all to shun it.

He had been quite impatient up to the day of execution, but seemed then much concerned, and prayed till the cart was driven from beneath him.—He being a very large man, weighing about two hundred pounds, the rope broke like a thread and he fell to the ground; but was not very much hurt. A great many remained no longer; but, it was but a few minutes till the rope was again ready and he mounted the cart, without assistance, and was launched into eternity without scarcely a struggle.

And thus was enacted a scene, it matters not how little sympathy we have for the culprit, at which we all shudder, and which is calculated to harden the already stony hearts of the world. How long, O Carolina! will such things be tolerated when you have it in your power to avoid them?

Chit-Chat.

We have intended from the first to keep up a regular weekly "chit-chat with correspondents," but have heretofore neglected. They generally ask a great many questions, and there are a great many things which we would like to say to them; but our time will not admit of a regular letter to each. We hope, therefore, all replies given under this head will be satisfactory.

W. R. H.—Our New York correspondent apologises for the delay in his "Reminiscences," the first No. of which was given a few weeks since.—He says we shall soon hear from him again.

C. W. M.—"Be assured I had no idea of allowing my subscription to expire, without even a hope of its resurrection. Being away from home, your very welcome paper ceased its visits in my absence.

I now renew, for which, please find

enclosed a little of the substantial,—hoping my name may no more grow *inky* on your mail-books. Please forward me the back Nos. from the time my subscription expired up to this time."

We are much obliged; but the back numbers are not on hand. We print an extra quire every week, but such is the demand the supply is always exhausted by the next issue. Hope our readers may hear from you soon.

B. F. L., Wharton, Texas.—The amount forwarded was safely received. You see some change has taken place in the paper since the issuing of the number you refer to. We think you will be much better pleased, and induced to spread the *Times* in your community, especially among Carolina emigrants, to all of whom it is an excellent medium for "Home news."

R. W. S.—We will attend to your letter *personally* as soon as we get a few spare moments. In the mean time, we wish to hear from you again.

H. M. C., Hartford, Conn.—We bid you a most hearty welcome to our Fair band of Gleaners. Much obliged for your good wishes. Hope you will find it convenient to write often.

Weekly Literary Review.

Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. E. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE ANATOR published monthly by T. J. L. may, Raleigh, N. C., at \$1 per annum. We see by the June No. just received, that the Editor has been on a three months tour to Texas, during which "he saw some of the richest lands, finest prospects, and most beautiful locations for residences, in the world; he met with a highly intelligent, moral and religious people, in many parts of the State, forming communities equal in these and all other high social virtues, to any in the older States; he beheld flourishing towns and villages, extensive plantations, handsome country residences; and numerous flocks, herds, and cavaliers, grazing on the rich, green and well spread prairies. But he saw nothing—all things considered—to charm a citizen of the glorious Old North State, who is happily situated, from the land of his nativity, of his kindred and friends. In Texas, generally, though in places there are some beautiful and highly finished improvements, things appear to be in a crude, immature state. This is strikingly seen in the houses, which are for the most part, of the rudest sort. Conveniences and comforts are scarce and costly. The people are restless and unsettled, from the fact, in many instances, that they have found, there are portions of the State more desirable than those in which they have located. The moving and agitated state of society renders life and property more less secure than in old settled and quiet countries; and this accounts for the occasional lawless outbreaks which mar their peace; for the people in Texas are no worse than elsewhere—indeed, while acts of violence may be more frequent among them, according to population, crimes of turpitude, it is believed, are less frequent, than in many of the old States. Being in an unsettled condition, they are brought more into collision; and men, when agitated, are more apt, like the elements in commotion, to bring about some fatal or painful conclusion.

"Yet improvement is advancing, and things are settling down. The church and the school house are every where paramount objects; and every where, in the older settlements, they are erected, respected and well supported. The stately mansion is beginning to supersede the log cabin; the carriage and buggy are gradually taking the place of the saddle and pony; the steam car is beginning to supplant the ox wagon; respectable emigrants from all quarters are constantly pouring in; and Texas will soon be great in population, opulence, improvement and refinement, as she now is in the extent of her territory, the fertility of her soil, and the hospitality, intelligence, and civility of her sons. The Editor of this paper will ever cherish a pleasing and grateful sense of the kindness with which he was every where received and entertained, during his brief but delightful sojourn in the bright "lone star State."

THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE GREAT WEST, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Their Geography, History, Advantages, Resources, and Prospects; comprising their Local History, Institutions and Laws. Giving a Table of Distances, and the most Direct Routes and Modes of Conveyance; also, pointing out the Best Districts for Agricultural, Commercial, Lumbering, and Mining Operations. By Jacob Ferris. In one volume, with a new and accurate Map, embracing each of the above States and Territories, and numerous Illustrations. 356 pp. 12 mo. Cloth. Price \$1.25. Miller, Orton & Mulligan, Publishers, New York and Auburn.

We have not as yet had time to read the work carefully, but the title page gives a full idea of its contents. We shall from time to time avail ourselves of the privilege to present the reader with extracts, as the "Great West" is now the centre of attraction.

THE GOSPEL AN ANTIDOTE TO DEATH'S FEARS. A Sermon, preached in the Methodist church, Chapel Hill, April 12, 1856, in memory of Mrs. Sarah C. Burkhead; by Rev. H. T. Hudson, of the North Carolina Conference.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of this Sermon, which we expect to read with much interest, as it has been pronounced an appropriate and most able effort.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET AND UNCLE FRANK'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE. Edited by Francis C. Woodworth, author of Theodor's Thinker's Tales, Uncle Frank's Home Stories, &c. The June number of the Cabinet has been sent

us by the publisher, which we have taken some pains to examine. It is truly a cabinet for the young, the Editor being a great adept at pleasing children; having his heart in the work. Terms \$1 a year, New York.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The May number contains the following articles:—1. England's Political Future, 2. On Fish-Ponds and Fishing-Boats, 3. Letters from the Banks of the Irwadee, 4. Metamorphoses: A Tale, 5. The Scott abroad—The Man of the Sword, 6. The Art of Travel, 7. The Peace.

Blackwood and the four British Reviews are re-published by L. Scott & Co., New York, at \$3 for either, or \$10 for the set and the *Times* through this office.

Commercial.

GREENSBORO' STATION, June 11.

W. S. Gilmer, R. G. Lindsay, S. W. Westbrook, N. C. Minnow, J. M. Morehead, W. J. Trotter, T. M. Featress, W. J. McConnell, T. Edwards & Co., L. Hensel, Mrs. M. Hardie, R. Sterling, R. A. Forbis & Co., A. G. Russell, S. Hopkins, J. M. McKenry, Rev. T. M. Jones, T. J. Patrick, J. W. Dick, J. Carter, J. H. Lindsay, F. Shaw & Son, James Sloan, W. C. Porter, E. B. Wilder, Mrs. L. Thom, C. P. Mendenhall, J. B. Marsh, Rose & Brien, C. Bryson, Dr. S. D. Coffin, J. M. Hughes.

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., JUNE 5
[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]
RACON—12 a 14
Hams, 12 a 14
Hoghead, 11 a 12
Beans, 1.50 a 1.75
White, 1.50 a 1.75
B. E. PEAS, 90 a
BUCKWHEAT—
Buck, 94 a
Butter, 20 a 25
Goshen, 20 a 25
Glades, 23 a 26
LARD—
No 1 & 2, 11 a 12
DRIED APPLES—
per bushel, 75 a
28 lbs, 75 a
Peaches, peeled, a 20
7 lbs 40 lbs, a 20
HEWMAN, a 2
COTTON, 10 a 10 1/2
CORN—
White, 52 a
Mixed, 51 a 52
Yellow, 54 a 54 1/2
Camden, 1.12 a 1.25

GREENSBORO MARKET, JUNE 11.
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]
RACON, 10 a 12
BEEF, 4 a 5
BEEFWAX, a 20
BUTTER, 15 a 16 1/2
COFFEE, a 16
CANDLES—
Tallow, 22 a 25
Adam time, 33 a 40
Sperm, 55 a 60
CORN—
Meal, 50 a
per bush, 50 a 60
CHICKENS, 15 a 16 1/2
APPLES, 15 a 16
Peaches, 50 a 62
Peaches, 2.00 a 2.25
Unpeeled, a 7
EGGS, a 8
FEATHERS, a 40
FLOUR, 6.00 a 6.75
FLAXSEED, a 100
WHEAT, 1.20 a 1.25

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, JUNE 7.
RACON—11 1/2 a 12
BEEFWAX—24 a 25
CANDLES—
Fay. factry, 20 a
Adamantine, 30 a 32
Sperm, 55 a 60
COFFEE, 55 a 60
Rio, 13 1/2 a 15
Laguira, 15 a 16
St. Domingo, 15 a 16
COTTON—
Strictly prime, a 10 1/2
Prime, 9 1/2 a
COTTON YARN—
No. 5 to 10, 17 a 18
FEATHERS, 40 a 60
FLOUR—
Family, 7.00 a 8.00
Superfine, 6.50 a 7.00
Fine, 6.00 a 6.50
Scratched, 5.50 a 6.00
CORN, 70 a 75
WHEAT, 1.25 a 1.35
OATS, 40 a 60
PEAS, 70 a 75
RYE, 50 a 60
HIDES—
Dry, 10 a 60
Green, 4 a 5

WILMINGTON MARKET, JUNE 10.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]
RACON—
N. C. hog round, 12 a 12 1/2
Western Sides, 10 1/2 a 11
Shoulders, 9 1/2 a 10
LARD, N. C. a 12 1/2
BUTTER, 23 a 25
BEEFWAX, 23 a 25
CANDLES—
Adam time, 30 a 33
Sperm, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 55 a 60
Rio, 12 1/2 a 13
Laguira, 13 1/2 a 14
N. C. SHEETINGS, 7 1/2 a 8
YARN, 17 a 17 1/2
FEATHERS, 40 a 42
FLOUR—
Superfine, 7.00 a 8.00
Fine, 6.50 a 7.00
Family, 7.50 a 8.75
Scratched, 5.50 a 6.00
HAY—
N. C. 1.00 a
MOLASSES—
Cuba, 84 a 85
MAKERIE—
2 no. 10 a
C. so. 6.50 a 7.50

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YARN, 17 a 17

Original Poetry.

A Lesson of Love.

By FINLEY JOHNSON.

A beautiful child, whose innocent face—
Betoken'd the workings of inward grace;
Sat reading a book, and her matchless eyes
Shone brighter far than the star-lit skies;
And pleasant thoughts in her breast would dwell,
As the waves of peace in her soul would swell.

Still on the read, till at last she took
Her beaming eyes from the sacred book,
Saying—"Dear mother, this volume I hold
Contains a gem of more value than gold;
That gem it is this (let us all be true)
To be forgiven we all must forgive."

"For see, dear mother, this sacred page
Unearthed by the ruthless hand of age,
Contains a record of him who said,
The righteous never shall want for bread;
Who said, 'Forgive the offending brother;
Bear ye with the faults of each other.'"

And the light of love shone forth from her eye,
Like rainbow tints on a Summer sky;
As she placed on her knee that sacred book,
Requesting her mother to come and look
At the mine where this precious gem is found,
Where pearls of wisdom are strewn around;
Which bids us remember as long as we live,
"To be forgiven we all must forgive."

Then the child drew near to its mother's breast
And the holy book on her knee did rest;
Saying—"dear mother, still as my friend,
We are taught to hold them still as a friend;
And if they repeat it seventy times seven,
We still must forgive or never see heaven."

And, O, may I in my walk through life
Be it blessed with peace, or bitter'd by strife;
Be the path that I tread all sunny and gay,
Whether roses or thorns I meet on my way;
May I wear this gem in my inmost heart,
May I form of my body and soul a part;
May I remember as long as I live,
"To be forgiven we all must forgive."

BALTIMORE, Md., 1856.

Bonnets and Skirts.

Little head and little bonnet!
Little tale with nothing on it!
(One might say "with nothing on it,"
But that you charm me every minute.)
Little lady now I know,
Why maidens let their ringlets grow;
For otherwise—as bonnets go—
Their heads would freeze, and that is so!

How waist and monstrous bouffants!
How the silk sea waves and bouffants!
How the hoop-bowling quivers,
Like a lovely rustling river!
Oh wondrous watered-silk sea!
What whale-bones in your depths must be—
What lots of gold—all wastefully
Squandered on you—bright silken sea!

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap
medicine. Misfortune is a philosophy not well
understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, JUNE 7.

What sort of trees will best bear removal
and transportation? Ans.—Alder-trees.
What do we often drop, yet never stoop
to pick up? Ans.—A hint.

The deepest waves flow on silently and
smoothly, while on their bosom dance the
laughing ripples; so the saddest heart may
be masked by a smiling face.

If you wish to cure a scolding wife never
fail to laugh at her with all your might
until she ceases—then kiss her. Sure cure,
and no quack medicine?

Old Mr. Singlestick mystified a tea-party
by remarking that women were facts.
When pressed to explain his meaning, he
said—"Facts are stubborn things."

If you are a very precise man and wish
to be certain of what you get, never marry
a girl named Ann, for we have the
authority of Lindley Murray, and others,
that "Ann is an indefinite article."

An editor out west exhibited the other
day an astonishing instance of absent
mindedness, by copying from an exchange
paper one of his own articles, and heading it—
"Wretched attempt at wit."

"There he goes again," said Mrs.
Partington in the Legislature, as a member
stood up for fifth time to speak on a ques-
tion. "There he goes like a soda-fountain,
and just as fluidly as water. Now, Isaac,
mind him, and see if you can't become a
speaker of the house of reprehensibles
sometimes." "I declare!" continued she,
as a new burst of eloquence reached her
ear, "it does seem as if the unrepentant
Daniel Webster had fell onto him, he is so
bright."

PATHEtic.—The Rev. Mr. Smithson,
who, by the way, has a holy horror of
grammar and orthography, thus describes
the departure of a "saint!"

"When I arrive at the house of my
dissolved friend, he was perspiring his last.
I stood by his bedside, and said, as he was
too far gone to talk, 'brother if you feel
happy now, just squeeze my hand, and he
squeezed it.'"

SMILE QUESTIONS.—Can Wright,
when he keeps an appointment punctually,
be likened to a well-regulated clock because
he is Wright to a minute? Can a watch
fitted with a second hand be called second-
hand watch? Are the minutes relating
to an affair of honor always drawn up by
the seconds? How does pig iron behave

when a ship when caught in a violent storm?
Wester?—Punch.

"Mind, John," said a father to his son,
"If you go out into the yard you will wish
you had stayed in the house." "Well, if I
stay in the house, I shall wish I was out
in the yard; so where is the great differ-
ence, dad?"

There is more sunshine than rain, more
joy than pain, more love than hate, more
smiles than tears in the world. Those who
say to the contrary, we would not choose
for our friends or companions.

It is a singular fact that a woman can-
not look from a precipice of any magni-
tude without becoming instantly dizzy.
But what is still more singular, the dizziness
departs the very moment somebody
puts his arm round her waist to keep her
from falling.

To think that an eternity of bliss depends
upon the purity of a few years of earthly
existence is an overwhelming thought.
How great is the inducement to study
truth and cultivate virtue.

Some slandering bachelors say it is much
joy when you first get married but it is
more jolly after a year or two.

THE LOT OF ALL.—There is no condi-
tion of human life so high as to be free
from the arrows of affliction.

In prayer it is better to have a heart
without words; than words without a heart.

"To Morrow" never comes. Live to-day
as if it were your last day to live—soberly,
faithfully, diligently, cheerfully.

The Farmer.

HO FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

Messrs. Editors: Every schoolboy has
learned from his geography that a singular
shrub called *matte* is found in the south-
eastern part of South America, of which
the natives make tea; but it will be aston-
ishing to your readers to learn from the
subjoined article, copied from the corre-
spondence of the Journal of Commerce:
1st. That said article, as a beverage, is
regarded as not only a great luxury, but
almost a necessary of life! 2d. That so
vast an amount of it is exported to other
parts of the world. But above all, 3d. That
it has long since been known to abound in
North Carolina! Hoping that our in-
dustrious neighbors of that State will do
the public the favor to look after this rare
and valuable shrub, and give us some more
definite account of it, I beg that you will
insert the following article and oblige.

Yours truly, SPARTACUS.

Matte or *Paraguay Tea*—its use in Span-
ish America—found also in North Caro-
lina—its preparation in Brazil.

SAN PAULO, BRAZIL, 1855.

While in the neat Brazilian town of
Paranaqua, in the new province of Parana,
I observed many raw hide cases which the
blacks were unloading from mules, or cov-
eying to the ships riding at anchor in the
beautiful bay. Upon inquiry I ascer-
tained that these packages, weighing about
120 pounds each, consisted of *matte*, i. e.
Paraguay tea. The substance, so little
known in the United States, forms truly the
principal refreshing beverage of the Span-
ish Americans south of the equator, and
millions of dollars are annually expended in
Buenos Ayres and Chili in its consump-
tion. The town of Paranaqua in Southern
Brazil, containing about three thousand
inhabitants, exports every year nearly a
million of dollars worth of *matte*.

Matte is the name of the prepared arti-
cle of the tree or shrub, which is common-
ly known to botanists as the *Ilex Para-*
guensis. It is also classified by Von
Martius as belonging to the *Rhamna* family,
and he gives it the scientific name of
Cassine Gongonha. The Spaniards usu-
ally denominate it *Yerba de Paraguay*.

I was not a little pleased to find that my
friend Dr. R. (the American physician and
botanist mentioned in a previous letter)
was perfectly acquainted with the mode
of its preparation, as well as its class and
family. The pleasure thus derived, how-
ever, gave way to astonishment, when he
informed me that in the United States the
Paraguay tea not only was to be found,
but was actually used as a beverage by
the people of the region where it grew.
Dr. R. recounted to me, one day in his
office at Lima, (Province of San Paulo),
his wonderful adventures, when a younger
man he roamed over nearly every South-
ern and Western State, hunting for the
weed which was vulgarly supposed to
cause the milk sickness. Although he
did not find the cause of that disease,
which has so damaged many a speculation
in western towns and villages, yet he made
the acquaintance of a little tree in North
Carolina, from the leaves of which many
of the country people of the old North
State "made tea." If I remember rightly,
he informed me that it was the *Ilex*
Eupeatoria; but scientific readers must not
hold me responsible for the name, as my
note book may probably mislead me. A
few years afterwards Dr. R. was in this

most glorious field for a botanist in the
world—this Southern Brazil, whose mag-
nificent flora has been the wild delight of
every favored follower of Linnæus that has
been permitted to enter it. In the course
of his rambles he encountered the *Ilex*
Paraguensis, and immediately saluted it
as his old acquaintance (under features
but little different) of North Carolina.
Some months elapsed, and he visited
Paranaqua; and he was almost as much
surprised at another discovery, which was
not, however, in the botanical line. He
found in this out-of-the-way part of Brazil
an American woman engaged in the de-
lightful art of preparing *feijoes* and *to-
uicinho* (pork and beans) for natives and
foreigners who might patronize her estab-
lishment. In conversation with Dr. R. in
regard to the *matte*, she exclaimed, "why,
Doctor, this is the same truck we use in
Carolina to make tea." Here was a most
striking confirmation of the true conclu-
sion of science.

Now, if this tree or bush really abounds
in North Carolina, why may not the enter-
prise of some of her citizens add to the
exports (laid down in every geography as
tea, tobacco, turpentine and lumber, *matte*)?
Brazil and Paraguay are reaping their mil-
lions from a shrub which grows sponta-
neously, and the subject is really worth
investigation in our own country.

In Brazil and Paraguay the *matte* can-
not be gathered during the whole year. Parties
go into the forest or places where it grows,
break off the branches with the leaves.
A process of kiln drying is resorted to in
woods, and then the branches and leaves
are transported to places where there is
water power, and are broken in mortars.
The substance, after this operation, is al-
most a powder, though small stems denud-
ed of their bark are always permitted to
remain. By this simple process the *matte*
is prepared for market, only requiring the
raw hide cases mentioned at the begin-
ning of this communication. Its prepara-
tion for drinking is equally simple. A
small quantity of the leaf, either with or
without sugar, is placed in a common bowl,
upon which cold water is poured. After
standing a short time, boiling water is ad-
ded, and it is at once ready for use.

Americans who have visited Buenos Ayres
or Montevideo may remember to have seen,
on a fine summer evening, the denizens of
that portion of the world engaged in sip-
ping, through long tubes inserted into
highly ornamented cocoanut bowls, a liquid
which, though not so palatable as iced
juleps, was certainly far less harmful.
These citizens of Montevideo and Buenos
Ayres were enjoying with their *benibulas*
a refreshing draft of *matte*. It must be
imibed through a tube on account of the
particles of leaf and stem which float upon
the surface of the liquid. This tube has
a fine globular strainer at the end. Kidder,
in his "Sketches," says that great virtues
are ascribed to this tea. "Indians who
had been laboring at the oar all day, feel
immediately refreshed by a cup of the
herb, mixed simply with river water. In
Chili and Peru, the people believe that
they could not exist without it, and many
persons take it every hour of the day. Its
use was learned from the natives; but,
having been adopted, it spread among the
Spaniards and Portuguese, until the de-
mand became so great as to render the herb
of Paraguay almost as fatal to the Indians
of that part of America as mines and pearl
fisheries had been elsewhere.

It grows wild, and never has been suc-
cessfully cultivated. Although attempts
were made by the Jesuits of Paraguay to
transplant it from the forests to their
plantations, yet it was without result.
I hope that this little communication
may come under the eye of some North
Carolina gentleman, who has a turn for
such matters, and will give an examination
of the tea bearing *Ilex* which is found in
his State, and which has so long furnished
a beverage to some of the interior people.

I remain yours truly, PAUL.

REMEDY AGAINST THE STRIPED BUG.

—As the time is near at hand when water-
melons, cymelins, cantelopes, &c., should
be planted, you will confer a favor by pub-
lishing the following remedy against the
ravages of the bug that so frequently des-
troys them: As soon as the vines are at-
tacked by them, dust them over as often
as necessary with the common black pep-
per, finely pulverized. This may be done
when the dew is on them without injury
to the vines, as I am informed by a gentle-
man who has tried it. May not the pep-
per be also a good remedy against the
ravages of the fly or bug so destructive to
young turnips and tobacco plants? I
intend to try it, and if it is, may I not
claim the premium offered by the British
Government for the discovery a sure
remedy against the turnip fly.—[Southern
Farmer.

HOW TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED
FRUIT.—Have a pot full of scalding water
over the fire, then put the fruit into the
sacks of a suitable size, and dip them into
the boiling water, which will kill the worm
or what causes it. After scalding, spread
the fruit out to dry—the scalding does the
fruit no injury. Whatever it is that causes
the worm, is deposited on the fruit dur-
ing the process of drying.

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(In J. McLeary's New Brick Building.) West

WOULD respectfully return his thanks to
the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity
for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed;
and he hopes by diligence and punctuality,
with his long experience in cutting and making,
that he may continue to merit and receive a liberal
patronage. He has a regularly established
agency by which he receives the latest Paris,
New York and Philadelphia fashions.

All work warranted to please in fit and dura-
bility. One trial is all that is asked to give
satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Mar-
ket, in J. McLeary's New Brick Building.
Jan., 1856. 4:1y

HENRICO PILE LOTION.

THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a
gentleman who had been afflicted with this
most distressing complaint for fifteen years and
having been entirely cured by its use, as well as
many others who have tried its virtues, we
recommend it to all who may be suffering with
this annoying disease, assuring them that when
used in accordance with the direction it has
it failed to give relief.
For sale at the Drug Store of
Greensboro', N. C. W. C. PORTER.
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Just Received

At Mrs. L. Bencini's.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons,
Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and
all eatables usually kept in a Confectionery.
March 12, 1856.

Geo. W. Williams. Wm. T. Carrington.

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BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,

Let Every One Read.

DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views
and Opinions of American Statesmen, on
Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of
Statistics of Population, Foreign Crime,
etc. With an enquiry into the true Character
of the United States Government, and its policy
on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization
of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.
1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Pol-
icy, as opposed to the encroachments of For-
eign Immigration, and especially the inter-
ference of the Papacy in the political interests
and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R.
Whitney.
Just received, and for sale, by
June. E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New "Do."
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smith's Landscape Gardening.
Evans' Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

FRESH CHEESE AND SWEET ORANGES

Just received at L. BENCINI'S.

FISH—fresh Mulletts and Mackerel, just

received and for sale by

Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R.

J. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Malleable Cas-
ings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c.
English, German and British Sythes and Snaths;
Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw
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Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Beloit papers, Mem-
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pers, T. S. Arthur's works, Nickaboek-
ers, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl
of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tra-
gedy and other Tales of the Quakeress,
Campfire of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

JUST TO HAND, 25 North Carolina Read-

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